

FORTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY;

JANUARY 18, 1859.

WASHINGTON:

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1859.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
JANUARY 18, 1859.

Deceased friends.

THE decease, since the last general meeting of this Society, of four Vice Presidents—the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia; the Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. J. J. JANEWAY, D. D., of New Jersey; CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., of Ohio; and of the Hon. A. O. DAYTON, of this City—(a member of the Executive Committee)—admonishes its members that in its benevolent labors no time should be lost, since in the night which so soon cometh no man can work.

We cannot attempt even to do justice in this report to the character and services of these distinguished benefactors of this Society.

To the great abilities, eloquence, and persevering efforts of the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia, (a name among the most worthy of that Commonwealth,) is this Society indebted very much for its origin, and still more for all its early success.

On the 21st of December, 1816, Mr. MERCER, then a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, in anticipation of the meeting in Washington for the formation of this Society, moved resolutions, which, with little opposition, passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State, authorizing the Governor to call upon the General Government for aid in procuring, in Africa or elsewhere, a territory which might prove an asylum to such free people of color, of Virginia, as might choose to make it their home, and to such slaves as masters

Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.

might please to emancipate, that its advantages might become theirs.

For the three subsequent years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the objects of this Society ; aided by his personal influence and efforts the collection of funds in Baltimore for the exploration of the African coast by Messrs. MILLS and BURGESS, the first agents of the Society, and as a Representative in Congress, from the State of Virginia, effectually contributed to secure that legislation in regard to recaptured Africans, which, as liberally and wisely interpreted by Mr. MONROE, then President, led to that mutual co-operation between the Government and this Society, which resulted in the establishment of the Colony, since the Republic of Liberia.

He was the writer of the first two reports of this Society, and devoted much time to the diffusion of information concerning its plans by correspondence, and by circular letters inviting the clergy of all denominations to make known its object, and to receive subscriptions for the support of its Colony.

At a subsequent period he moved an amendment to a bill from the Senate, by which the slave trade, with the general concurrence of both Houses, was made piracy, and secured the adoption of a resolution, by an almost unanimous vote of Congress, requesting the President to open negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, in order to obtain their consent that this inhuman traffic should be denounced as piracy by the law of nations.

During a public life of thirty consecutive years, first, in the Legislature of his native State, and afterwards in Congress, the thoughts and energies of General MERCER were directed to measures of great utility to his country and mankind.

In his view, the colonization and civilization of Africa, and the entire abolition of the African slave trade, were of pre-eminent importance.

He resigned his seat in Congress in 1829, in order to discharge certain pecuniary obligations ; and amid his private cares and duties for several years, he continued to cherish an unabated interest in whatever promised honor and advantage to his country or happiness to mankind.

In the cause of human welfare, age quenched not the en-

Bishop Waugh.

thusiasm of his youth ; but even after he had passed the ordinary limit of human life, he visited, at his own expense, many countries of Europe, to promote, by his personal presence and appeals, that great measure of humanity, which, on his motion, many years before, had received the sanction of the American Congress—that of securing the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy, by the universal voice and law of the civilized world.

Arrested by a terrible malady, the progress of which was not essentially stayed by the healing springs of his native State to which he hastened, nor by any human skill, the great objects of benevolence and humanity to which he had devoted himself, still warmed his heart ; and while he saw with Christian fortitude and resignation the sure and rapid approach of death, he reminded this Society, by a note penned during its last general meeting, and as he was about to leave this city forever, of the duty of making earnest and solemn protest against the revival of the slave trade, by the French, under the disguise of a voluntary emigration system from the African coast.

Faith in Christ, and the prospect of a glorious immortality, sustained him during the severe sufferings of his last days ; he expired in peace, and his remains repose at Leesburg, Virginia, near the place of his birth, among a few of the surviving friends of his youth, in a community ever prompt to show confidence in his character, and respect for his private and public worth.

His name and fame are consecrated by Patriotism, Humanity, and Religion, and when America shall fully illustrate the sentiments that animated his life, and Africa walk in the light and wear the honors of civilization, the name of CHARLES FENTON MERCER will stand high enrolled by both, among their most eminent benefactors.

The Venerable Bishop WAUGH was one of the earliest and truest friends of this Society, and of all benevolent institutions. His long life was devoted to promote the immortal welfare of mankind with extraordinary zeal, constancy, fidelity, and success.

The Methodist Episcopal Church mourns in him, the loss of one of its ablest ministers and purest bishops.

Death of friends.

The Rev. J. J. JANEWAY, D. D., an aged divine of the Presbyterian Church, who had for many years made to this Society an annual donation of one hundred dollars, expired on the 27th of June, at his residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The ample fortune with which he was entrusted by Providence was cheerfully dedicated to objects of philanthropy and religion.

CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., of Ohio, had proved his regard for this Society by generous donations, and by his contribution, at one time, of \$5,000, was enrolled among its life directors.

The names of other distinguished friends called from this life during the year, should here be recorded with profound sorrow and respect, especially those of ANSON G. PHELPS, late President of the New York State Colonization Society ; ARCHIBALD MACINTYRE, of Albany, New York ; Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of the same State ; the Rev. JOHN M. PECK, D. D., of Illinois, and FREDERICK BRANSFORD, of Richmond, Virginia, to whose personal influence, and liberal pecuniary benefactions, this Society is largely indebted.

The Hon. A. O. DAYTON, a member of the Executive Committee since January, 1844, died in Philadelphia on the 8th of October. Mr. DAYTON was born in New Jersey, but for the last twenty years held the office of Auditor in the Navy Department. For several years previous he practised law in New York with eloquence and success. For fourteen years as a member of the Executive Committee, his remarkable prudence and sagacity, integrity and firmness of purpose, won the entire respect of his associates on the committee, and proved invaluable to the Society.

His decided Christian benevolence enabled him to find his services to this Institution their own reward, to which his uniform cheerfulness bore testimony; nor can they ever cease to awaken a grateful remembrance.

Nor among the recent deaths should the name of the Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, son of the eminent chief Justice ELLSWORTH, be omitted. When for several years at the head of the Patent Office in this city, he was an efficient member of the Executive Committee of this Society, and ever cherished

an ardent attachment to its cause. He is reported to have left his large estate mostly to benevolent objects, including a bequest of \$1,000 to this Society.

The President of this Society, called to visit St. Petersburg, Russia, in the winter of 1857-'8, lost no opportunity in making known the condition of Liberia, and the views of the Society, to the eminent men of the government and court of that Empire. The result was an interesting correspondence between Mr. LATROBE and the GRAND DUKE, which is to be found in the African Repository for April, 1858. The following note was received by Mr. LATROBE, through the American Minister, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs :

Prince GORTCHAKOFF to Mr. SEYMOUR.—(Translation.)

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has had the honor of placing before Monseigneur the Grand Admiral, the letter of Mr. LATROBE, President of the American Colonization Society, which the Envoy of the United States transmitted on the 21st of January.

"His Imperial Highness has read with great interest the details that are given of the present prosperity of the Colony of Liberia ; and in conformity with the wishes of Mr. LATROBE, will give instructions to the ships of the Imperial Marine which may find themselves on the coast of Africa, to visit the ports of the Colony.

"Prince GORTCHAKOFF, therefore, begs that Mr. SEYMOUR, in accordance with the intentions of His Imperial Highness, will communicate this to Mr. LATROBE ; and he avails himself of the opportunity to offer to the Minister of the United States the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

"ST. PETERSBURGH, *January 25, 1858.*"

The departure of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, from Baltimore, on the 12th of November, 1857, with one hundred and sixty-three emigrants, one hundred and forty of whom were emancipated slaves, was mentioned in the last report.

The Rev. A. M. COWAN, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, to which his energies had been successfully devoted for several years, embarked at this time in the Stevens, with the view of ascertaining, by careful personal observation, the condition and prospects of Liberia, and making a full report, on the subject, on his return to the United States.

Of the emigrants, ninety were landed at Cape Mount ; seven

Expeditions during the year.

at Monrovia; ten at Bassa; eight at Cape Palmas, while forty-eight proceeded, without delay, to the interior settlement of Careysburg.

In a tabular statement in the last report, were given the States from which these emigrants came, and the names of the benevolent persons to whom so large a proportion of them were indebted for the right of freedom.

Of the two expeditions of this year, the first left Baltimore on the 1st May, with one hundred and eight emigrants, and arrived at Cape Mount on the 8th, and at Monrovia on the 13th of June.

The second sailed from the same city, November 1, with fifty-three emigrants, and from this last, intelligence has not yet been received.

The following tabular statement gives the States from which the emigrants, by these expeditions; came, and the individuals by whom many of them were liberated.

FOURTH VOYAGE.

| State. | Born free. | Slave. | By whom emancipated. |
|---------------------|------------|--------|---|
| New York... | 1.. | | Emancipated by N. Detter. Ditto by Martha Burwell. Ditto by Colonel William Nelson. Ditto by Mrs. Lucy Peebles. Ditto by James Bryan. Ditto by F. W. Urey. |
| Pennsylvania... | 1.. | ..... |  |
| Virginia..... | 1.. | ..... |  |
| Do..... | 9.. | ..... |  |
| Do..... | 8.. | ..... |  |
| North Carolina..... | 36.. | ..... |  |
| Do..... | 19.. | ..... |  |
| Do..... | 8.. | ..... |  |
| Kentucky..... | 14.. | ..... |  |
| Georgia..... | 7.. | ..... |  |
| Illinois..... | 4.. | ..... |  |
| Total..... | 14.. | 94.. | |

FIFTH VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|-------|---|
| Massachusetts | 20.. | | One of the number, London Evans, purchased his freedom and that of five other members of his family. Emancipated by the will of Judith King, of Harover County, Va. Emancipated by the will of Brooks Butler. Ditto ditto of J. W. Crawford. Ditto ditto of James L. Bryan. Purchased their freedom. |
| Pennsylvania... | 3.. | ..... |  |
| Maryland..... | 6.. | ..... |  |
| Do..... | 3.. | ..... |  |
| Virginia..... | 4.. | ..... |  |
| Kentucky..... | 1.. | ..... |  |
| Do..... | 5.. | ..... |  |
| North Carolina..... | 7.. | ..... |  |
| Do..... | 1.. | ..... |  |
| South Carolina..... | 3.. | ..... |  |
| Total..... | 24.. | 29.. | |

Emigrants.

The number of emigrants sent to Liberia the last year, (one hundred and sixty-three,) has been unusually small, owing to several causes incidental to the progress of that Republic, which, as resting upon no just foundations, cannot be permanent. These few retarding forces are already losing their power, while less transitory, and more general and mighty causes begin to be developed to induce great numbers of our free people of color to establish their homes in Liberia.

Of the fifty-three emigrants who sailed November 1st, in the Stevens, twenty were from Cambridge, Massachusetts, members of the Cambridge Liberia Emigrant Association—a company of one hundred and fifty persons intending to remove to Liberia—a small number only (including the President of the Association and his family) being ready to embark in our last expedition. These emigrants are represented to be worthy, and held in esteem by the citizens of Cambridge and others acquainted with their character; they go out with cheerfulness, and with the expectation that many of the colored people of New England will follow them. Their occupation will be that of agriculture on the banks of the St. Paul's; and as the movement, on their part, has been entirely voluntary, the greater will be the honor and the influence should success attend them.

The last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in allusion to the health of northern emigrants states, that since May, 1854, fifteen colored persons have emigrated to Liberia from that State: "that, of these, one died after successful acclimation, of hydro thorax, of which symptoms had appeared before emigration, and one of imprudence in diet, especially in the use of fruit during acclimation, and that the others are still living, and appear to be in no danger from the climate." In the case of one of the emigrants afflicted with symptoms of pulmonary disease, the climate of Liberia has proved a decided benefit.

Further, this report represents, that the result to northern emigrants generally, has, for some years past, been much the same; that while all experience more or less of fever, soon after their arrival, the deaths among them are few; that of fifty-three, who went from Pennsylvania five years ago, only two have died of fever, and one of these a woman of eighty-six years of

age; that in the mean time the climate of New England hurries many colored people to premature graves, and that with reasonable prudence, emigrants to Liberia will find themselves, so far as climate is concerned, safer there than here. However this may be, that causes are operating to diminish greatly the dangers of acclimation in Liberia, is clearly ascertained.

The subject of emigration to Liberia has been a matter of consideration among the intelligent colored people of Barbadoes and in Canada, and it is probable, that a sense of the disadvantages of their position, under the authorities of the English Government, may induce many of them, hereafter, to seek in that country a social and political equality, which, if nominally, is not substantially theirs.

The agricultural and other resources of Liberia, its admirable free constitution of government, and the vast aboriginal population to which it opens access, render it to the civilized descendants of Africa in other countries, the most promising field for their happiness and usefulness in the world.

Those who in the early part of last year magnified a scarcity in Liberia into a famine, and sadly announced, that the final day of that Republic was at hand, may be comforted to learn that such afflictions and forebodings found no place in the minds of the Liberians; on the contrary, in their view, this scarcity proved a rich blessing.

It wrought conviction in the minds of the people that their main reliance must be upon agricultural labor rather than upon a precarious trade with the natives.

The industrious cultivation of the soil has abundantly supplied their necessities.

President BENSON, in his inaugural address of the 4th of January, alludes to the trials through which he had passed, and the circumstances which had encompassed him during the thirty-six years of his residence in Liberia, and devoutly acknowledges the goodness and wisdom of God in thus preparing him to confide in the Divine Providence, without perturbation or despondency, in hours of threatening changes or sudden eclipses of fortune.

“I thank him for every soul and body trying incident through which I have had to pass; for thereby having become inured to

President Benson.

the greatest difficulties, and consequently endowed with fortitude, I happily escape the imaginary frightful hauntings by which some few have seemed really or pretendedly to be annoyed, around whom in every imaginary direction, startling spectres of national dissolution arise on every trivial occasion."

"Fellow-citizens, so far as Liberia is concerned, I have not for the last quarter of a century entertained a moment's despair of her success. The word *despair* has long since not only become obsolete in, but actually erased out of my political vocabulary. The enterprise in which we are engaged is manifestly of God. The good, great, and wise men in the United States who projected the great colonization scheme, were influenced thereto by the Holy Spirit, and His special Providence has been as unmistakably manifest in Liberia, during her entire history, as well as in supervising the counsels and operations of the Society in the United States, as ever were the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, to direct Israel's course to the land of promise."

"It may appear, to some, fanatical in me, when I assert, that I do not believe it to be in the power of any man or set of men, whether in Liberia or in foreign lands, to defeat the purpose of Jehovah with regard to our country and our race."

Again, he observes :

"If the moral and industrial delinquencies of Liberia from her incipency to the present, equalled one-tenth of those delinquencies delineated in the histories of some of the American Colonies for the same length of time, and number of inhabitants, perhaps my misgivings for the ultimate success of the enterprise would have overcome me, and I might have yielded to despair; but until this is the case, I think reason and common sense dictate to Liberians to persevere and be of good cheer, and to regard all such malignant, shameless and imbecile predictions with deserved contempt. Before the dismissal of this subject will you indulge me with the privilege of a repetition of the sentiment to which I had the honor of giving expression on the 15th ult., on the memorable occasion of inaugurating our First National Fair. It was simply this: 'That when Liberia fails, when her national existence terminates, I shall not only wish, but shall expect the world to terminate simultaneously; for Liberia is all the world to me, so far as temporal things are concerned, and when she does fail, to me all the world will have failed, for I have and desire no other earthly home; all my interest in the affairs of this world will have then come to an end.'"

General health has prevailed, and the settlement of Careysburg, though slight cases of fever have occurred there, has demonstrated the superior salubrity of the interior and upland districts of the country.

Agriculture is reported as improving, and the markets well supplied with the productions of the soil. Good potatoes can hardly realize twenty-five cents a bushel in the farming districts.

In allusion to discouraging reports, President BENSON wrote December 12, 1857:

“SIR: Our good friends in the United States must learn not to place one fiftieth part of the stress they do upon letters received from persons in Liberia, who were not designed by Providence to be of much service to the world.”

“Domestic provisions, bread-stuffs especially, were never so plentiful—far, far exceeding the demand.”

“All proper seeing and feeling men in Liberia, hesitate not to confess that the republic was never in a better condition (in reality) than it is now, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, which, however, is not restricted to Liberia.”

In his last communication of October 4th, of this year, the President says:

“Our crops have been unusually good this year.”

“The Americo-Liberians have raised enough this year to feed more than five times their number; rice can be bought for cash, at ninety cents per bushel (clean rice;) potatoes twenty-five cents per bushel, and varieties of other vegetables at rates equally cheap.”

“There has been encouraging improvement in the breed and stock of poultry this year, and the increase has been no less than four hundred per cent.”

The large increase in the culture of the sugar cane, cotton, coffee and tobacco is also noticed, and it is added:

“Our ensuing Fair promises to be an interesting occasion. There is ten times more interest manifested this year than the last.”

“I am having the census taken with important statistics, agricultural and others, which I design to have printed in large pamphlet form in January, should life last.”

Liberia—Death of Mr. Richardson.

Of the national fair of December, in last year, the Massachusetts report observes :

“Premiums were awarded for the best specimens of coffee, of arrow-root, clean cotton, rice, ginger, potatoes, oxen, sheep, swine, turkeys, butter, preserves of various kinds, cloth and socks of African cotton, leather boots, soap, candles from palm oil ; ploughs, hoes and other implements of iron and steel ; farina from various substances ; prepared chocolate ; planks, shingles, cabinet work, and many other products of Liberian agriculture and manufactures. In all, one hundred and twenty premiums were awarded.”

“The result of this fair shows the variety of Liberian resources to be much greater than has been generally supposed, even by Liberians.”

The death of one of the most enterprising agriculturists in Liberia, J. M. RICHARDSON, was mentioned in the last report, and that a large sugar mill, which, as stated in the report of the New York Society, cost the friends of the cause in that city over \$6,000, was at the time of his decease on its way to him. No little delay has occurred in getting this large mill in operation, but William Spencer Anderson, a nephew of Mr. Richardson, who has succeeded to the farm of his uncle, will carry out his purposes.

A smaller sugar mill, sent out in 1856, has been set in operation on the farm of the Messrs. Cooper, and when Mr. COWAN visited the place in January, of last year, they were making one hundred and thirty gallons of syrup a day, but had made as high as one hundred and fifty gallons in a day. This syrup commands, in Monrovia, fifty cents per gallon by the barrel, and seventy-five cents by the single gallon.

Cotton will be cultivated to some extent in Liberia, and in other parts of Africa, probably with still greater success. Nearly three hundred cotton gins were shipped (says the New York report) to Western Africa during the last year, and readily sold for cash.

On the 22d of March, returned in the Stevens, the Rev. ALEXANDER M. COWAN, agent of the Colonization Society in Kentucky.

Mr. COWAN proceeded with despatch to publish a full report

of his observations in a book entitled "Liberia as I found it," a work bearing testimony to the earnestness and diligence of its venerable author.

To great credit is the author entitled, for his persevering inquiries into the condition of the settlements of that Republic, and for the collection of the great body of facts which give interest and value to his publication.

Hardly a question will present itself to the mind of a colored man, in regard to Liberia, to which Mr. COWAN has not supplied an answer. Yet, Mr. COWAN's time was too brief, we think, to enable him to weigh, as accurately as could have been desired, all the considerations before him; yet he comes unhesitatingly to the conclusion that Liberia is the best home for emigrants, and that "take Liberia as a whole, for climate, soil, water, productions, and adaptedness to the black race, he can honestly apply Isaiah 34, 17, to the blacks in our land, and to Liberia: 'He hath cast the lot for them, and his hand hath divided it unto them by line; they shall possess it forever, from generation to generation shall they dwell therein.'"

No settlement has been planted on the highlands of the New Jersey district for want of means and emigrants.

The object awoke long since the attention of the New Jersey Legislature, and several thousand dollars were appropriated by that body to aid its accomplishment.

President BENSON urges that it be no longer postponed, and states that the people of Bassa are in high expectation of it.

Unfortunately, the conditions upon which the Directors recommended that this settlement should be founded are still unfulfilled.

The opinion is expressed by President BENSON that a contribution of \$1,200 by the Society, towards opening a wagon road to the site selected for the settlement, would call forth money or labor from the inhabitants sufficient to complete the work.

From various considerations, the Executive Committee have been restrained from adopting measures to explore Yoruba, though the colonization of that part of Africa is attracting much attention. On this subject, President BENSON expresses himself magnanimously, regarding expense, if the means of the parties will warrant it, as a secondary consideration when compared with

Yoruba—Rev T. J. Bowen.

the noble enterprise, and the inestimable benefits that would result from permanent civilization and christianity in the heart of Africa. He suggests, that by a harmonious union of different missionary societies, a line of mission stations might be established from Liberia to meet a similar one, extending from Yoruba towards Liberia, and together (each occupying a prescribed district,) diffuse over a vast territory the benign and life-giving influences of the gospel. He adds: "As weak and as poor as this government is, I feel sure it would promptly co-operate in every possible way according to its ability." The writings and lectures of the Rev. T. J. BOWEN; the recent explorations of the Niger for several hundred miles by the English; the reports of many English missionaries; the eloquent letter of the Rev. W. H. CLARK, missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, published in the African Repository for April, have impressed the public with the importance of embracing the valley of the Niger within the great prospective hopes and benevolent influence of this Society; though we are fully persuaded that that valley may, at present, better be reached in its upper part, from Liberia or its vicinity, than by way of its lower waters.

And here it should be stated, that during his six years residence in Yoruba, as missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, the Rev. T. J. BOWEN collected the materials for a grammar and dictionary of the Yoruba language; which have been carefully arranged, and rewritten with special care, and the aid of W. W. TURNER, Esq., and accepted by the Smithsonian Institution for publication.

These works are preceded by a brief account of the country and its inhabitants.

The notice of this book in the last report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concludes in these words:

"It is believed that this work will be received by the student of ethnology as an interesting addition to this science, and that its publication will not only facilitate the labors of the missionary, but be productive of valuable commercial results. The country in which the language is spoken is rich in natural and artificial productions, and as the inhabitants are anxious to establish relations of trade with other parts of the world, it

would seem to offer a new and tempting field to mercantile enterprise."

If, in the ordering of Providence, that event of the year, casting in its first aspect, a shade upon the character and hopes of Liberia, should in the end, add to her reputation, give new resolution to her friends, and brightness to her prospects, it will but further illustrate that Divine Wisdom which is able to defeat all evil counsels, prove strength to the upright, and exalt them of low degree.

The details of the mutiny on board the French Ship Regina Cœli, near the coast of Liberia, in April last, are too well known to require recital here.

The declared purposes of the founders of Liberia, her uniform policy, constitution, laws, and the profoundly expressed convictions both of her government and people, had, in this case, preserved her from suspicion; but that men, guilty of crime, sought to shield their offence under her authority, and others, with as little reason and justice, stood anxious to find cause for her reproach and condemnation. Her full and complete vindication is before the public in communications from her government, in the monthly Journal of the Society, and especially, in the able letter of its President to a Senator from South Carolina.

Those acquainted with the history of this Society know the relations existing between it and the Government, arising out of the provisions of the Act of Congress of March, 1819, for the restoration of recaptured Africans to their native land.

On the 21st of August last, the slaver Echo, formerly the Putnam, of New Orleans, having more than three hundred Africans on board, was captured by Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States Brig Dolphin, and on the 27th of the same month, delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal at Charleston. The President being convinced, to borrow his own words, "that there was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia," on the 2d of September, contracted with this Society, that it should, on the landing of these Africans in Liberia, take charge of them for twelve months, supplying them not only with shelter, food and clothing, but with medical

attendance and with such instruction, both for children and adults, as should be found suited to their condition, and to prepare them for the duties of civilized life. The President and other authorities of the Government being intent upon carrying out, with all possible humanity, the provisions of the law, the noble steam frigate Niagara, Captain Chauncey, was selected for this voyage of philanthropy, yet we are compelled to record the appalling fact that thirty-two of these Africans died before leaving Charleston, and seventy-one on the passage to Liberia.

Dr. RAINEY was appointed, by the President, agent for recaptured Africans, to accompany these people and deliver them to the agent of the Society in Monrovia.

Nothing was neglected, on the part of the Society, in making ample provision for the support and comfort of these Africans, after they should be placed under their care, in Liberia. By reference to the contract with the United States Government,* it will be seen, that the Society had no responsibility in regard to these Africans during their passage. But, as on their arrival at Monrovia they were to come under its protection, ample supplies of clothing and provisions were sent out in the Niagara to be used by the Society's agent in Africa, for their benefit. Immediately on their arrival, they were placed in the Receptacle of Monrovia under the care of a physician, as many of them were in a weak and diseased condition, produced by the terrible sufferings and exposures through which they had passed.

Some of the youth will probably be educated in the missionary schools of Liberia; the Presbyterian Board of Missions having cheerfully agreed to adopt eight, and afford them the advantages of education.†

* See Appendix A.

† Extract from the President's Message on this subject.

On the 21st of August last, Lieutenant J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver Echo, (formerly the Putnam, of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under command of Lieutenant Bradford, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston, on the 27th August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United

The Rev. JOHN SEYS embarked in the Mary Caroline Stevens, November 1st, commissioned by the President of the United States, as agent for recaptured Africans, to reside upon the coast. This office had been held by Mr. SEYS in former years, and his intimate acquaintance with the native African character, his practical good sense, his humanity and benevolence, well qualify him to become the teacher, guide and benefactor of these unfortunate people.

Since that time, some excitement has been produced by a report of the unlawful importation of Africans into Georgia. The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, has informed Congress that Africans have been so landed; but that the publication of the whole correspondence on the subject, at present, would be imprudent. If these Africans, or any of them, ever come into the possession of the Government, so that our aid is needed in providing for their welfare, that aid will, of course, be promptly rendered.

States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the second section of this act the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and the removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color," captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping; support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to flow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings

Exploration of the Niger.

Endeavors have been made since the last general meeting to revive, in Congress, the bill for the exploration of the Niger, which two years ago passed the Senate; and the cause of African exploration, generally, has been distinctly brought to the notice of the Government. How far present circumstances, or recent events may invite a more systematic movement in that direction, may be worthy of consideration by this Society. Probably the appointment of a general Consular or Commercial Agent

are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the *Echo* were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed, with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia.

Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the society engaged, for the consideration of \$45,000, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them, during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition. This aggregate of \$45,000 was based upon an allowance of \$150 for each individual; and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as, under the circumstances, may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed that under no circumstances shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of \$150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for recaptured negroes, in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

to reside in Africa, and authorized to accompany our squadron to the various points on the coast, to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce for the suppression of the slave trade with the native chiefs, to conciliate their regard, and by observation and inquiry to prepare the way, the means, and the agencies of civilization, would accomplish a great good.

We stand before the world as a christian nation. By the people of the United States, since the origin of their government, the African slave trade has been held as a crime—an abomination. They pledged themselves with the great Powers, at the treaty of Ghent, for its suppression. By repeated Acts of Congress, by correspondence and treaties with foreign nations since that time, they have sought to fulfil that pledge. By the liberal construction given by Mr. MONROE to the Act of 3d of March, 1819, and the first attempt in accordance therewith to restore recaptured Africans to their own country, was this Society enabled to lay the foundations of the Republic of Liberia. Not by silver—not by gold—is to be estimated the value of this great achievement. Liberia has already proved a mighty agency against the slave trade, rescued from its horrors (except as slightly disturbed by French interference) more than five hundred miles of the African coast, and at a small cost, effected more for its suppression than millions expended in other ways, for that end, could have done. If, then, humanity—still more, if a sense of christian duty, be not a stranger to the hearts of the people of these United States; if from far off fields of conflict and blood, from surprized and flaming villages, from torrid and trackless deserts, from the ocean, bearing onward reluctantly the cruel ship freighted with curses, and trembling with agony—the cries of the despairing and perishing come not unheeded to their ears; if the memory of the Divine mercies towards themselves, and the words of that mighty and constant Benefactor, whose compassions abound over the whole world, be not forgotten, they must rejoice in the present moral effects, and higher promised benefits of Liberia. They will naturally inquire whether measures to sustain the influence of that Republic, and to enlarge the system of colonization in Africa, may not properly be commended to the thoughts of the States, and of the Federal Government; whether, for the promotion of human welfare, money could be

more wisely expended than in the exploration of her rivers and territories, the encouragement of her industry and legitimate trade, and the development of her vast resources, all thus rendered subservient to her civilization. Shall we hesitate to adopt the best means for so great an end?

Under the recommendation of the Board of Directors, at their annual meeting in 1856, the Executive Committee in November, of that year, expressed by resolution to President BENSON: "That it would be highly gratifying to this Committee, should he think proper to invite the consideration of the Liberian Legislature to the subject of the care and support of emigrants, and to the measures which, in their view, might be most economically and judiciously adopted for their benefit." In his last message, President BENSON presents fully his own views of the matter, and expresses his hope that the United States Government will come to the aid of this Society, and make arrangements by which the Liberian Government might agree to support all emigrants from the United States, including recaptured Africans, for a reasonable annual compensation—the emigrants not exceeding a definite number annually. The Legislature responded to the views of the President in his message, and expressed their concurrence in a preamble and resolutions. To these documents of the Liberian Government, the Committee briefly replied, stating why in their judgment, obstacles great, if not insurmountable, stood in the way of the course suggested in the document, and that they considered it inexpedient to recommend, in view of difficulties and objections, further action on the subject. It is for the Society to decide whether any events have since occurred, which may suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the subject.

Adventurous travellers are still penetrating the hitherto unknown regions of Africa, ascertaining new paths for commerce and civilization. Liberally rewarded and encouraged by the British Government, Dr. LIVINGSTON has returned with unabated zeal to engage in new explorations, has ascended the river Zambesi, and made known a region well adapted to the growth of cotton. Captain BURTON and Mr. SPEIK report the discovery of several strange tribes, never before visited by Europeans, in the vicinity of a great lake, south of Abyssinia. The

purpose of the English to explore the Niger, continues in unabated strength.

Animating intelligence has been received from the multiplying missionary stations of Liberia, and from many other parts of Northern and Southern Africa. Native Africans have been educated for the christian ministry, and many thousand native children are receiving instruction in mission schools, and made familiar with the primary lessons of christianity. The immortal seed of Divine Truth has been planted in many hearts opened to receive it, and the fruits of righteousness begin to adorn the lives of those but recently reclaimed from the cruel superstitions of a barbarous life. The student may find in some of the schools of Liberia the means of acquiring a respectable classical education. In Sierra Leone, young men are qualified for the ministry by instruction in Greek, Hebrew and Arabic.

In stating the results of missionary efforts in Western Africa during the last twenty-five years, the Princeton Review states recently :

“What, then, has been effected in that time? More than one hundred Christian churches have been organized in that country, and upwards of fifteen thousand hopeful converts have been gathered into those churches. Nearly two hundred schools are in full operation, in connexion with these various missions, and not less than sixteen thousand native youths are receiving a Christian training in those schools at the present moment. More than twenty different dialects have been studied out and reduced to writing, into many of which large portions of the sacred Scriptures, as well as other religious books, have been translated among the people; and we are no doubt in the bounds of truth and probability, when it is assumed that some knowledge of the Christian salvation has been brought, by direct means, within the reach of at least five millions of immortal beings, who had never before heard of the blessed name of the Saviour.”

The College of Liberia will, it is expected, be soon opened for the admission of students.

The New York State Society, in its last report, records the gratifying facts that “the income of the Bloomfield and Beveredge Education Funds, has enabled the managers of that Society to extend aid to fifteen young men in the schools of Liberia, at Monrovia and Mt. Vaughan.” And, also, that in order to co-

Rev. G. L. Seymour.

operate and aid in this effort to furnish a liberal education to the young men of Liberia, "one of the generous sons of this State has set apart twenty-five thousand dollars, and given it in trust to the New York State Colonization Society, to be permanently invested, and its annual income used to support a Professor in the College, and offer premiums for excellence in scholarship. This gift was made by Mr. JOSEPH FULTON, of Vienna, New York, whose munificent act will entitle him to perpetual and grateful remembrance by all engaged in the colonization enterprise. Many of the children of Africa will learn to venerate him as their benefactor and friend." This report justly concludes, that the gift to the American Colonization Society of two thousand dollars by HENRY SHELDON, Esq.; the early but defeated purpose of the Young Men's Liberia Education Society to found a College in Liberia; and the recent legacies of Mr. JOHN BLOOMFIELD, of Rome; of AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, Esq., of Brooklyn; and of the late President of the New York Society, ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New York City; as well as the liberal gift of JOHN BEVEREDGE, Esq., of Newburgh, and the noble donation of JOSEPH FULTON, Esq., attest the deep sympathy felt in New York for the highest welfare of the African race.

In the early part of this year, that enterprizing and devoted missionary, the Rev. GEO. L. SEYMOUR, who has established a mission station in the Bassa country, nearly one hundred miles interior from Bassa, was invited by President BENSON, to visit Monrovia, to obtain the means and fix upon the plan of exploring the country towards the Niger. The PRESIDENT gave to the object all the aid in his power, and invited his fellow-citizens to co-operate with the Government. Several hundred dollars were raised, and Mr. SEYMOUR was advised, on his first attempt, to proceed no further than the capital of the Mandingo country. This is described as a large town, and no doubt was entertained that information could there be obtained of the country beyond, which would prepare for the second tour, with a view of arriving at a branch of the Niger. "Mr. SEYMOUR," says President BENSON, "is the man to do it if it can be done." On the 1st of April, of this year, Mr. SEYMOUR wrote from a little distance beyond his station, where he was engaged in adjusting certain difficulties between the neighbor-

ing tribes by which the path was obstructed. He announced, on the 13th of April, that these difficulties were settled. "I have," he observes, "as companions, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, and Mr. LEWIS ASH, of Indiana. They are both men of enterprise for this work, and they begin to see that something can be done by way of developing the resources of the country; and they will doubtless go to the United States with a concise report of their journey, and their professed intention is to awaken the interest of their brethren for the interior of Liberia, and if possible begin a settlement beyond its present limits—a most worthy object indeed."

President BENSON wrote in September, that Mr. SEYMOUR had been met by a Mandingo man, six weeks before, within three days travel of the capital of the Mandingo country. We may now be looking for intelligence of his return to the coast.

On the 8th of April last, the monument sent from this country was erected with appropriate ceremonies over the grave of the lamented and distinguished Governor BUCHANAN. An address was delivered by Dr. JAMES F. SMITH. Brief speeches were made by other citizens, and all the hearers manifested the profound regard cherished by them towards the character and fame of this eminent benefactor of Africa.

Two young medical students from Liberia are now completing their course of study at the Medical College of New Haven, Connecticut, while three colored students of theology, at the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Pennsylvania, are expecting to sail for Liberia, in May next, to enter upon their missionary labors amid those sitting in darkness, yet ready to welcome the Messengers of Christ, and hear of the light and deliverance of the Gospel.

The Ashmun Institute, honorable in its name, and founded in desires of good to the African race, especially designed to educate young colored men of piety that they may become the teachers of their brethren in Africa, not less than in the United States, begins to share in the contributions of generous Christians, and to extend its advantages to those who aspire to the honors of a missionary life in the land of their fathers.

Some years ago, Her Britannic Majesty's Government presented to Liberia the beautiful armed schooner "Lark," and recently agreed to have this vessel repaired at its expense. The

Agencies.

Lark has been condemned, but a better vessel, the "Quail," substituted in her place, which, after thorough repair, at Plymouth, is to be sent as Her Majesty's gift to the Liberian Government. This gift is bestowed, at the special instance of our countryman, GERARD RALSTON, Esq., whose generous efforts for Liberia, as Consul-General of that Republic resident in London, cannot be too highly commended.

The agencies of this Society during the year have been few, nor have the Committee been able to increase their number with much assurance of advantage.

The Rev E. G. NICHOLSON of the Methodist Church, has been very earnestly engaged, in Ohio, and visited and addressed many communities with decided benefit to the cause. "The aspects and prospects of things," he observes, "were exceedingly unpromising at the beginning. The cause was in the dust: its friends were despondent. A financial panic was upon all our communities, and we had every thing to learn and every thing to do; but we have gone forward—the seed has been sown in every section of the State, and what we have gathered but foreshadows the abundant harvest to be garnered in the future."

The Rev. B. O. PLIMPTON and JOHN C. STOCKTON, Esq., have labored in the northern counties of Ohio with great earnestness and fidelity, and a good degree of success, considering the opposition prevailing among some, and the indifference of more to the cause.

The Rev. J. N. DANFORTH has continued both in the District of Columbia and in Delaware, to deliver able and impressive discourses for the cause in many churches.

For a short time the Rev. JOHN SEYS was occupied in the service of the Society in Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Indiana and Illinois, until appointed to his important duties on the coast of Africa.

Captain GEORGE BARKER, who has labored for the cause more than eighteen years, has been employed in obtaining subscriptions to the African Repository in New England, and contributions to the cause in New Hampshire.

It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the several State Societies which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources, and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the States where

Receipts and Expenditures.

wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions, generally, are well sustained. Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies, and through them, the public naturally suppose donations to the parent institution will be made. It will be for the officers of those Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what can be done to increase the amount of their contributions to this Society.

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| The receipts of the Society during the last year | |
| were, | \$61,820 19 |
| The expenditures, | 61,196 57 |
| Leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1st, | |
| 1859, of | 623 62 |
| From the McDonogh legacy has been received, | 4,331 22 |
| From other legacies, | 1,127 62 |

The opposition to this Society and to Liberia, comes too late to effect the ends of its authors. Pamphlets, volumes may be written to discredit African colonization; ingenious argument and vehement eloquence may be employed against it, but all be as ineffectual as the attempt to prove that a thing cannot be done, which is done already, or, that the sun exists not while shining before our eyes. Let, then, the friends of this Society renew their strength. Some will ever lag behind, blinded by the dust from the wheels of a high enterprise; be it ours, standing foremost, to catch the inspiring breeze, and with eyes, undimmed, survey the rising and expanding glories of the prospect. Liberia, a Christian Independent Republic, is founded. The cherished memories of the dead, the prayers of the living, the hopes of the children of Africa, cluster around her. She stands no uncertain experiment, but a complete and permanent commonwealth. Her leaf shall be ever green, like her perennial forests—her life be transmitted through ever multiplying generations. When all now living shall sleep in the dust, she shall rise higher and shine brighter, the darkly thronging nations of Africa shall lay their gifts and honors at her feet, walk in her light, and become partakers of her joy. Trusting in Him “whose is the strength of the hills,” she shall abide in safety forever. The upright, faithful, obedient nation, shall endure as the sun before Him.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Washington City, January 18th, 1859, in the hall of the Smithsonian institution, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the Chair. At the request of the President, the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Travelling Secretary of the Society, invoked the Divine blessing upon the Society and the occasion.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The President then addressed the meeting, with great ability and eloquence, the audience giving repeated expressions of applause.

Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, moved that the thanks of the Society be given to their President for his excellent address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, and the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at their office.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

January 19th, 12 o'clock, M.

The Society met, and the President took the Chair. The minutes of the meeting yesterday were read by the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, the Annual Report was accepted and referred to the Board of Directors, for such revision and amendments as they might think proper to make.

The Rev. P. SLAUGHTER, Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, and WM. COPPINGER, Esq., were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the present year.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY moved that the agreement between the President of the United States and the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in the case of the Africans on board of the slaver Echo, having been presented to the Board of Directors of said Society, and having been considered, it is approved.

The Hon. D. S. GREGORY gave notice that he intended to ask one or more of the State Societies to propose an alteration of the Constitution in two particulars—

First, As to the day of the annual meeting;

Second, As to the amount of contributions required to constitute the right to be represented by a delegate at the annual meeting.

The Committee to nominate officers reported the following names of individuals, who were unanimously elected:—(see list, page 3,)—after which the Society adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1860.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 18, 1859.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, in the City of Washington.

The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, took the Chair, and at his request, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.

William Coppinger, Esq., was chosen Secretary, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., assistant Secretary.

William Coppinger, Esq., and S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the following named delegates as appointed by the several State Societies for the year 1859:

To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society:

The Committee on Credentials of Delegates to this Board, find the following named gentlemen to have been appointed, viz:

Massachusetts—Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Connecticut—Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. S. H. Huntington, James Brewster, Esq.

New York—S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., Hon. J. Beekman.

New Jersey—Hon. D. S. Gregory, Dr. J. G. Goble.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Coppinger, Esq.

Virginia—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, R. B. Bolling, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow.

Kentucky—Hon. W. L. Underwood.

Ohio—Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Hon. R. C. Schenck, *Hon. J. W. Allen, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Hon. S. F. Vinton.

Life Directors present.—Rev. R. R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, J. Knickerbacker, Esq., Rev. William McLain, Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. John B. Pinney, Henry Stoddard, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. COPPINGER,

SID'Y A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

*The representation from Ohio stated that Mr. Allen, who was appointed a delegate to attend this meeting, not being in this city, Frederick Wadsworth, Esq., has been appointed, according to usage, a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the non-attendance of the said John W. Allen, under the circumstances mentioned.

Standing Committees.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Financial Secretary of the Society, and on motion was approved.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary; whereupon, on motion, it was accepted and referred to a Committee, with a view of extracting portions to be read this evening at the public meeting. Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and Slaughter, were appointed the Committee.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the Executive Committee, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

The Financial Secretary presented the following papers, which were, on motion, laid on the table, viz:

Report of Agency receipts and expenses;

Statement of basis of representation for 1859;

Account of receipts and disbursements during 1858;

Report of Dr. James Hall, with sundry papers in regard to the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet at this place this evening, at 7 o'clock, to attend the public anniversary of the Society, and to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Colonization Rooms.

On motion, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings of the Board were read and approved.

The Chairman announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, - - - { Hon. E. Whittlesey, Chairman.
Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.,
Hon. G. W. Warren.

ON FINANCE, - - - - - { Rev. J. B. Pinney, Chairman.
Hon. S. F. Vinton,
Robert B. Bolling, Esq.

ON AUXILIARY RELATIONS, - - { Rev. Joseph Tracy, Chairman.
Dr. J. G. Goble,
Hon. Warner L. Underwood.

ON AGENCIES, - - - - - { Rev. P. Slaughter, Chairman.
J. Knickerbacker, Esq.,
W. Coppinger, Esq.

ON ACCOUNTS, - - - - - { Hon. D. S. Gregory, Chairman.
Henry Stoddard, Esq.,
S. A. Schieffelin, Esq.

ON EMIGRATION, - - - - - { William V. Pettit, Esq.
Hon. H. S. Huntington,
Dr. James Hall.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Agency reports—

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the reports of agents be referred to the Committee on Agencies.

 Contemplated Settlement on the New Jersey Tract.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, to Finance, to Auxiliary Societies, to Agencies, to Accounts, and to Emigration, be referred to the Standing Committees on those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary stated that he had received a letter from President Maclean, dated Princeton, N. J., January 17th, regretting his inability to be present, owing to indisposition.

The Chairman read a letter addressed to him by Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland Colonization Society, dated Baltimore, January 15, in reference to its relations with this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the letter was laid on the table for the present.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Goble, and laid on the table for the present:

Resolved, That this Society approve the contemplated plan of the New Jersey Colonization Society, of sending to Liberia a special agent, for the purpose of exploring the New Jersey tract, to survey and map the same, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, with the view to the speedy settlement of this tract, with the approbation of the Liberian Government, and to make such other researches and explorations in the interior of the country as may be practicable; and the expenses so incurred shall be credited to the New Jersey Society.

A series of resolutions respecting the suppression of the slave trade, &c., adopted by the New York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Certain resolutions in regard to a steamer for the Coast of Africa, passed by the New York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several letters were read, and remarks made by Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and Whittlesey, in reference to movements among the colored people of the North, having in view the settlement of Central Africa.

The Board, after taking a brief recess for the meeting of the Society, again proceeded to business; when the annual report of the Travelling Secretary was read by that officer; and, on motion of Mr. Gurley, it was referred to the Committee on Agencies.

REPORT OF THE TRAVELLING SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 1st, 1859.

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN:—Another year is added to the history of this great and noble enterprise. Like previous years, it has been one of labor and toil, embarrassment and success. Such is the experience of every good cause, sustained and carried forward by private charity and individual exertion; but evidence of past progress, and a reasonable hope of final triumph, are strong incentives to perseverance in the way of well doing.

Our country has continued to feel the effects of the commercial pressure of 1857—in consequence of which there has been, as was to be expected, a falling off in the receipts of most, if not all, of our benevolent associations. The last has been a peculiarly hard year for us—to some of our friends, one of great discouragement.

Other causes, besides stringency in the money market, have operated much to our disadvantage. The slanders against the Liberian Government, which have been set on foot and hurried on through the land, have done much to prejudice the public mind, and weaken confidence in the cause. The distrust and

Report of the Travelling Secretary.

alienation thus created, have been in a measure removed; but very many minds are still affected by them, simply for the want of information. It is not easy for truth to overtake a falsehood when the means of conveyance of the latter are denied to the former. This, I am sorry to say, has been the case in this regard. Papers ready enough to take up and propagate these slanderous reports have been slow to notice their refutation.

The very able and timely letter of the President of this Society to Senator Hammond, contains all that need be said on the subject; and we cannot better serve the cause than to give that document, in some form, a wide circulation. It should be read by thousands whom it will never reach unless special pains be taken to put it into their hands.

Again, it seems to me to be a matter of importance for us to inquire, whether anything can be done to increase the receipts of the Society: whether the working of our machinery in the agency departments may not be made more productive.

I do not propose now to go into a discussion of this question in all its bearings, but rather to make a few suggestions.

The funds of the Society, except in case of legacies, must be obtained principally by personal solicitation. Comparatively few people will remember to bestow their charities if not called upon to do so. This work must be performed by collecting agents. Plate collections in churches and public contributions, where they can be had, are very well, as far as they go, but little can be hoped for in this way. It becomes then a question of great practical importance—*how many collecting agents shall be employed?* To multiply the number and not increase the income of the Society, would be bad policy. There may be rare cases to justify the expense of sustaining an agent for a time, whose services return very little money; but these are only exceptions to the general rule. The community must have evidence that agents are *profitable*, or they will give sparingly, or not at all.

There are multitudes of cheerful givers, who wait for an opportunity to contribute to this cause, and the question is, how shall such persons be reached? One way is, to form town or district societies on the principle of each member paying annually a given sum, to some person appointed by each Society to receive it.

Another way is to employ individuals in the communities where they severally reside, to call upon persons for their subscriptions without forming such societies.

In every place worth the effort, a suitable person might be obtained for a trifling compensation, if not as a gratuity, to spend a day or two, as the case might be, in this behalf. Thus hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars might be collected in communities which would not otherwise be visited, and while the regular agent is employed in larger and more productive fields.

Take for example, the three northern States—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Neither of these States would yield enough to justify the expense of employing an agent continually within its bounds. Probably no two of them would. The *three* might: but it would be impossible for one man thoroughly to explore so large a territory without resorting to some such expedient as I have proposed.

There may be difficulties in the way of putting this plan into extensive operation—there may be a better one: but I am fully persuaded that the Society, all things considered, should be satisfied with having few commissioned agents in the field, even though its receipts be not as large as we could wish. The success of our enterprise does not depend entirely, or mainly, on the number of dollars collected, or emigrants transported.

The place to look for *progress* is the other side of the Atlantic—in the gradual development of the various departments of the Republic of Liberia. If we cannot find improvement there, the home operations of the Society will be comparatively of little account.

But Liberia is manifestly *advancing*, and perhaps never in a more marked and hopeful degree, than during the last year. The increased attention given to the cultivation of the soil is a most encouraging feature in the growth of

Committee Reports—Accounts—Emigration.

the Republic. I cannot doubt that its course is *onward* and *upward*; but let us not indulge in unreasonable expectations in regard to its future progress. Empires are not built up in a day, or an age. Our best policy is to "make haste slowly" by patient continuance in well doing.

In speaking of my own labors the past year, I have but little to say.

Besides what I have accomplished in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where no agent has been employed, I have visited and addressed large audiences in the following towns in Vermont: St. Johnsbury, Woodstock, Windsor, Bellows' Falls, and Brattleborough.

I have done the same in the following places in Massachusetts: Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, and Northampton, making collections in the several towns mentioned so far as practicable. I have also done something in New Hampshire and Maine; but on account of lameness occasioned by a fall, I have not been able to perform all the labor *abroad*, which I otherwise should have done, and which was expected of me. The aggregate amount of my collections paid into the treasury of the Parent or State Societies, is between four and five thousand dollars.

I am respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN ORCUTT.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President of the Society in the Chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Committee on Accounts made a report as follows, which was approved:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct.—(For Exhibit, see page 43.)

D. S. GREGORY,

HENRY STODDARD,

SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

The resolution offered by Dr. Goble, respecting an exploration of the New Jersey tract in Liberia, was then taken up, and after being amended, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, G. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, was invited to sit as a Corresponding member.

The Committee on Emigration made a report, which was approved:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the subject, respectfully report:

That they have had a free interchange of opinion in relation to the part of the Society's operations submitted for their consideration, and that they have agreed with entire unanimity in recommending a continuance of the policy hitherto pursued, of furnishing the requisite means to forward, and temporarily to support, such persons of African descent as may offer to emigrate to the land of their progenitors. They would, however, respectfully suggest to the Board the propriety of conducting the emigration of the present year, so far as they can properly influence it, as to strengthen the settlements already made in the Republic of Liberia. While they would not be disposed to discourage the proposed settlement of the New Jersey Society, they are yet much impressed with the importance of so fortifying the settlements at Robertsport, Bassa, Smou, and Cape Palmas, as to enable those settled at these points to protect themselves from outrage and injury, whether from native chiefs, who seek to

Report on Auxiliary Societies.

gratify their cupidity by violating the laws of the Republic, or from trading parties on the coast, animated by similar motives. They would thus strengthen the hands of the Liberian authorities in the noble work of resisting such outrages as were attempted by the officers of the *Regina Cœli*, and thereby put an end to the slave trade in disguise as they had previously done when carried on under its proper name.

WM. V. PESTIT,
S. H. HUNTINGTON,
JAMES HALL, Committee.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Mr. Schenck, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Agencies:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, and hereby instructed, to appoint and commission the Rev. E. G. Nicholson general travelling and collecting Agent for a district to be composed of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, making such agreement with him as they may deem just and expedient as to his commissions, or other compensation, for his services; and the said Agent to have the authority to appoint or employ all his subordinate agents or assistants, within the district so assigned to him, and to be responsible for their collections, and for their right and faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them.

The letter of Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, was then called up—Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, be appointed a committee to meet the committee of the Maryland State Society, with authority to assure the latter of the desire of this Board to obtain their cooperation in its deliberations, and to invite them to appoint representatives to the next and future meetings of this Board, under the 5th article of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society:—With the understanding that this Board will recognize all credits to this Society on account of advances for the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, for carrying emigrants, and all moneys expended by the Maryland Colonization Society for colonization purposes and for the use of so much of Liberia as was founded by the State of Maryland, as a basis of representation for that particular year.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as agent of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Pinney, referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met according to adjournment. The President of the Society in the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Danforth, the minutes of last night's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies made a report, which, on motion, was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The portion of the Annual Report referred to the Committee on Auxiliaries, is in the following words:

"It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the State Societies, which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained. Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies; and through them, the public naturally suppose, donations to the Parent Society will be made. It will be for the officers

of these Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what, can be done, to increase the amount of their contributions to this Society."

The difficulty here briefly suggested, deserves a more extended statement.

The delegates of the State Societies form a powerful, and commonly a controlling element in this Board. They come here annually, and prescribe what the Parent Society shall do, and what it shall not. They sometimes bind very heavy burdens, and lay them on its shoulders. The tasks which they impose cannot be performed without a large amount of funds. As reasonable task-masters, they ought to see to it that the funds are furnished, or at least that the Parent Society is at liberty to obtain them. Pharaoh, himself, did not forbid his Hebrew servants to get straw where they could find it.

The auxiliaries, by their delegates, next forbid the Parent Society to solicit funds where they may most readily be obtained, in those "States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained." The auxiliaries reserve to themselves the exclusive right to solicit funds in those States. If the Parent Society needs funds from any of those States, it must ask the auxiliary for them. Against this arrangement there would be no objection, if the auxiliaries would collect and pay over what the Parent Society needs, for the execution of the tasks imposed upon it.

But, in the third place, some of the auxiliaries, sometimes, expend nearly all the funds they collect on separate objects of their own, paying over, about the end of each year, just enough to secure a representation in this Board, and thus the Parent Society is deprived of the aid which it needs and might otherwise receive from its friends in such States.

In the operation of this arrangement, there is sometimes an additional element of unfairness. In each of these States, the Parent Society has friends who desire to give for the promotion of its objects, but who would give less, or nothing, to be expended on separate plans of the State Society. Such friends sometimes send their donations directly to the treasury at Washington; but oftener, probably, they give to the State Society, considering it as only an agency for the conveyance of their donations to the Parent Society. But these donations, when once in the treasury of the auxiliary, are expended on its separate objects, and never reach the destination for which the donors intended them. This is practically unfair to the donors, as well as to the Parent Society.

This evil, your Committee are aware, is sometimes made to appear greater than it is. State Societies, by previous agreement or request, expend a part of their funds for the Parent Society, in executing its tasks; thus saving the trouble of sending the money to Washington and back again, and often, much other trouble besides. Sometimes they procure donations and bequests, which are paid directly to the Parent Society at Washington, without the ceremony of passing through the treasury of the auxiliary; and then, a tabular statement is presented to this Board, giving those auxiliaries credit for only such sums as have passed, in cash, through their treasuries into the treasury of the Parent Society. Such statements injuriously misrepresent the auxiliaries to which they relate. Yet, after all due allowance on this account, the difficulty is of serious magnitude, and, in the words of the Report referred to us, "it is much to be desired that some method should be devised" for removing it.

It is not difficult to devise such a method; but, as the Report implies, its execution must depend on the pleasure of the State Societies. If they would only abstain from all separate action, not previously agreed upon in this Board, or authorized by the Executive Committee, and employ their whole power in assisting the Parent Society to perform the tasks which they impose upon it, the difficulty would be at an end. They might still have their separate action, but it would consist in doing an assigned part of the general work; and the part assigned would always be with their own consent, and usually of their own suggestion. The work thus done by them would as "effectually aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society," as if the dollars expended on it had been paid into its treasury and out again.

Your Committee see no good reason why the auxiliaries should object against this remedy. If a new project, really worthy to be executed, should suggest itself to any of them, the Executive Committee would almost always give it their seasonable sanction. If that sanction should be withheld, it would seldom

Election of Officers—Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

be any great evil to wait till they can consult their brethren, assembled in this Board of Directors. If both the Committee and the Directors refuse their sanction, the auxiliary may well distrust its own wisdom. If, however, after all, it feels bound in duty to proceed, it cannot reasonably object to proceeding as an independent Society, and not as an auxiliary.

Some years since, the Rev. John Orcutt, of Massachusetts, was appointed agent of the Parent Society for the State of Connecticut, with a competent salary. He was soon after chosen Secretary of the Auxiliary in that State, and was its only salaried officer. All his collections were paid into, or accounted for at, the treasury in Washington. Much of the success of this Society is doubtless due to the personal characters of its Secretary and other officers. Still, that arrangement seems to be proved, by the experiment, the most efficient yet devised for an auxiliary. But there are serious difficulties, growing out of the history of some of the State Societies, in the way of its universal adoption; and if the State Societies will generally comply with the other suggestions already made, its adoption is of minor importance. Abstinence from expenditures not previously authorized by the general voice of our brotherhood, would accomplish nearly all that can reasonably be expected. We commend this part of the Annual Report to their serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH TRACY,
J. G. GOBLE,
W. L. UNDERWOOD, Com.

On motion of Dr. Goble, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Goble, Huntington, and Stoddard, were appointed the committee.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations—which are the same as last year:—Whereupon, the report was adopted, and the persons therein named duly elected, viz:

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary, Rev. W. McLAIN.

Travelling Secretary, Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee—HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, Hon. WILLIAM MERRICK, Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Mr. Gregory, from the Committee on Accounts, made the following report, respecting the voyages of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens; when, after some remarks from Dr. Hall, it was, on motion of Mr. Huntington,

Resolved, That the report be accepted.

REPORT—SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the accounts of Dr. James Hall, Agent of the Company's Ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, for the past year, report—

That the Agent has made, from time to time, detailed accounts, supported by vouchers, of the result of the several voyages, which accounts have had the examination of the Executive Committee and the Financial Secretary; it would therefore be a useless labor for the Committee to go over the same work again. A summary of the two round voyages, marked C. and D., is herewith presented, with a satisfactory explanatory letter of Dr. Hall, which the Committee recommend to be entered upon, and be published with, the minutes. The Agent is satisfied with the arrangement made for his compensation, for the large amount of labor and responsibility involved in the charge of the ship; and as he furnishes from his own enterprize the means for meeting the compensation the Society avoids a serious item which would otherwise arise in commissions for the performance of the service. The allowance to Dr. Hall is one

Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in freight of flour furnished by himself. In case there is no room for one thousand barrels annually, the deficiency is a charge in money.—(For Exhibit, see pages 44 and 45.)

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. GREGORY,
HENRY STODDARD,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

Letter of Dr. Hall.

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1859.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary A. C. S.*,

DEAR SIR:—I hand you herewith a summary of the expenditures and earnings of the ship M. C. Stevens, for two voyages, her 3d and 4th, designated as C. and D., comprising the second year's service of the ship. They are made up from accounts furnished you at different times, to which I refer you for items. You will note discrepancies in the footings of the enclosed and those accounts, which arise from the fact that many items are there entered not strictly appertaining to the ship, being merely debits and credits of the A. C. S.

I very much regret that the present exhibit shows a material falling off from the tone of last year, or the two first voyages of the ship; but you will note that it arises mainly from a diminution of the business of the Society. The paying freight, it will be seen, has increased. Last year the charges to the Society amounted to \$14,697—adding to this the sugar mill, taken gratis, estimated at \$500—\$15,197; whereas, this year it amounts only to \$9,871: a difference of \$5,326. The paying freights and passengers last year amounted to \$5,762; this year to \$8,023;—an increase of \$2,261. You will also note that voyage D. is the first that yields any amount for freight home. I will add, that in voyage E., which will come into our next year's account, the freight bill out exceeds that of any previous voyage, and I have reason to hope the home freight will also. You will notice that the expenses of the ship average about the same at each voyage. I think we may safely calculate that the paying freight both ways will gradually increase to the extent of the full capacity of the ship, not required for emigrants and the Society's freight. And this will much exceed the amount heretofore taken in consequence of ballasting with iron, which you are aware was done previous to her departure on her last voyage, to the estimated increase of her capacity of near 1,000 bbls. The insurance on the ship is diminished one-half, agreeable to a resolution of the Board of Directors at their last meeting. I have set the salary of myself as Agent in the general summary of the year at \$1,000, as I see you have charged that amount paid by a vote of the Board of Directors, but I considered it as due for the first year's services as Agent. For my services the present year I shall deduct from freight furnished voyage E., as per vote of the Board, 1,000 bbls.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that the ship performs as well as during her first year's service, making passages on an average in less time than any square-rigged vessel in the trade. I have thus far been fortunate, too, in securing the services of a good master and officers, having heard no reasonable complaint from any quarter. From this cause, and the superior accommodations of the ship, and provisions for cabin passengers, she is sought by such to their great inconvenience in many other respects, both by Liberians having occasion to visit this country, and by missionaries to different parts of the coast. In fine, she may be said fully to answer the expectations of those who have ever advocated the running of a ship by the Society.

Accompanying this you will find the letter-books and files containing the correspondence relative to the business of the ship, together with bills vouching for the various items in the accounts furnished you, heretofore referred to.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES HALL.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the action of the N. Y. State Colonization Society concerning the suppression of the slave trade, and other important matters, made the following

Report on the Slave Trade.

report, which was accepted. The resolutions recommended by the Committee were then taken up *seriatim*, and adopted. On motion of Mr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing report be approved, and with the resolutions attached, be published in the African Repository.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred copies of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society on the 3d of January, 1859, report—

That for convenience of reference, the Committee number said resolutions in consecutive order:

The first resolution renewedly expresses the opposition of said Society to the slave trade in Africa, open or disguised. The 9th section of the first article of the Constitution provides, that "the migration or importation of such persons, as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808." At the 2d session of the 9th Congress, Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, presented that section of the Constitution to the attention of Congress, and invited legislative action thereon. By an act approved March 2d, 1807, the importation of negroes to be enslaved after the 1st of January, 1808, was prohibited. If New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut had voted in the convention to form the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit the slave trade after January 1st, 1800, it would have ceased at that time.

When the act of March 2d, 1807, was passed, there was harmony and unity in the views and feelings of the people throughout the United States on the subject of the slave trade; and now the Committee entertain no doubt, that in each of the great divisions of the United States, a large majority of the people are as strongly opposed to a renewal of the slave trade, as the Society, whose resolution is under consideration. This Committee has no reason to doubt, that the Administration, and the Government of the United States, deem the trade to be odious, and will exercise their constitutional power to suppress it. The Committee think that every humane, well disposed, and patriotic citizen of the United States, has a high duty to discharge in this matter, as well as the officers of the Government; and it is cause of regret, if not of astonishment, that in the principal ports of the United States, where the unanimous voice of the people is ostensibly raised against the traffic, ships are built, fitted up, and furnished with manacles for the trade, in all of which a large number of mechanics and laborers are employed, without any interference whatever on the part of the people. This Committee recommend a concurrence in the views expressed in the first resolution.

2d. The second resolution expresses an earnest desire for a more effective action of the Government of the United States to suppress the slave trade, by substituting small, but well armed war steamers, for the large sail vessels now employed. It is wise, in all instances, to adapt the best means to acquire the object in view. The settled principle and policy of the United States has been, and is, to deny to all sovereign Powers the right to search their vessels, sailing under their national flag. The practice of Great Britain to search American vessels for deserters from British vessels, was one cause of the war of 1812, and although she did not expressly relinquish the right by the treaty of Ghent, she virtually abandoned it, and now disclaims the right. The consequence is, that Americans fit out vessels in our ports, clear with American papers, sail under our national flag to the west coast of Africa, arrange for cargoes of slaves, transfer their vessels to Spanish or Portuguese officers, and are protected from the British cruisers by the flag they dishonor. Small steamers are wanted, to move rapidly upon different points of the coast, to surprize the American vessels engaged in the slave trade; and if necessary to enter rivers, and steam up them, to surprize the boats and the slave stations. If an American had a contract to suppress the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, he would use small steamers in connection with large vessels, to accomplish his object most efficiently and economically.

Report of Committee on Agencies.

This Committee think this subject should be presented to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the President, accompanied by all the information within the power of the Executive Committee to collect. Gentlemen from Connecticut are in this city who are intimately acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy and possess his confidence; one of whom is a member of this Board. The Secretary of the Navy has been, on more than one occasion, a distinguished member of this Board, as a delegate from his native State; and this Committee is gratified to believe, his habits and character give the assurance, he will, with pleasure, devote as much time to the investigation of the subject, as the arduous duties of his office will permit. From respect to him, and to save him from unnecessary labor in obtaining facts for his action, this Committee will recommend in the resolution presented herewith, that the powers of the Executive Committee be so far enlarged, as to authorize them to invite the co-operation of other gentlemen.

Resolved, That the second resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, to prosecute such measures, with the Secretary of the Navy, and with the President of the United States, as they shall deem to be best suited to accomplish the important object therein stated. And the powers of said Executive Committee are hereby, so far enlarged, as to permit them to invoke the aid of other gentlemen, if they should think proper to do so.

3d. The third resolution involves a question as to the powers of the General Government, concerning which, gentlemen of great distinction entertain different opinions; and believing, as this Committee does, that this Society should not agitate it, the following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That this Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the said third resolution, without prejudice to the views entertained by the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, as to the powers of the General Government to furnish the aid sought to be obtained, and as to the expediency of granting it; and that said third resolution be laid on the table.

4th. The fourth resolution, in the opinion of the Committee, interferes with the executive branch of the Government, and one of its officers, in regard to his accountability for property entrusted to him. This Committee participate with the New York Board in the warm gratification expressed in the conduct of Commander Chauncey, and it does not doubt, that his disposal of the property mentioned will be, and is, impliedly, sanctioned.

The following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors in the matter of the fourth resolution is not deemed to be necessary nor expedient: that this Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be laid on the table.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.

The Committee on Agencies, through its chairman, Mr. Slaughter, made the following report, which, with the resolutions attached, were adopted:

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report, that they have examined the documents referred to them. This examination has resulted in a conviction of the fact, that our agencies are defective in number and in general efficiency. That the number of agents is utterly inadequate to the successful culture of the wide field which invites our labors, is evident from the mere statement of the following facts: Upon the wide theatre of the United States outside of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in which alone are self-supporting State organizations, having the exclusive administration of affairs within their respective borders, there are only five agents of the American Colonization Society; of whom three are in the State of Ohio, leaving the remainder of the States, except those above named, in which there are living State Societies, uncultivated by any direct agency, and unproductive of any

Agencies, &c.

fruits but spontaneous donations, or those which are picked up by other agents occasionally transcending their legitimate sphere. The amount of the collections of these agents, including receipts for the African Repository, and also including the collections of Mr. Seys, now detailed upon duty in Liberia, is \$7,591.67;—the salaries and expenses amounting to \$3,128.41—leaving a balance of collections over expenditures of \$4,469 26. This statement excludes the results of the valuable labors of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, who is not, technically, an agent, but one of the Secretaries of this Board.

That something should be done to bring into the field a larger and more efficient corps of agents, is evident we think from the mere statement of these facts. But as the constitution clothes the Executive Committee with the authority to appoint and direct agents, it is not competent to this Board to move in the matter except by way of amendment of the constitution or suggestions to the Executive Committee. We therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee the immediate reorganization of the whole system of agencies, and commend to their serious consideration the proposition of the Ohio Society in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, and the assigning of similar duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in other States where there are no active State Societies. The high character, zeal, and general capacity of these gentlemen, and their familiarity with the respective fields, would probably enable them to do good service in vitalizing State Societies now in a condition of suspended animation, and in enlisting in our service a more effective corps of laborers.

The Committee embody these views in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Executive Committee the re-organization of their whole system of agencies, with a view to its increased efficiency.
2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the serious consideration of the Executive Committee the proposition of the Ohio Society, in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.
3. *Resolved*, That we also recommend the assigning of like duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in the Eastern States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP SLAUGHTER,
WILLIAM COPPINGER, Com.

On motion of the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this Board having been advised, since their last meeting, of the course pursued by the President of this Society when in St. Petersburg during the winter of 1857-'8, as evidenced by his correspondence, with the Grand Duke Constantine, published in the African Repository of April, 1858, in regard to Liberia, fully concur therein; and that this Board take the present occasion to express their gratification at the ready assent of the Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Constantine, to the President's request, that the ships of the Imperial Marine, which may find themselves on the coast of Africa, should visit the ports of Liberia; this Board fully appreciating "the additional countenance that will be thereby afforded to the efforts which the people of the young Republic are making to take a rank among the nations."

The Board then adjourned to meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair. The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Pinney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors legally appointed as delegates by the State Societies, shall be considered as holding office for one year—from January 1 to December 31.

Resolutions—Adjournment.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Society and the Executive Committee, for their valuable and efficient services.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of this Society for the able and judicious manner in which he has presided during the session of the Board of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was

Resolved, That this Board present their thanks to William Coppinger, Esq., for his able and faithful services as Secretary of this Board during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pinney.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
Pres. Am. Col. Society.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1858.

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| To balances due the Society, per last report, - - | 54,989 85 | By balances due by the Society, per last report, - | 11,473 45 |
| Receipts from the following sources, viz:— | | Payments for the following objects, viz:— | |
| Profit and Loss, - - - - - | 838 67 | Profit and Loss account, - - - - - | 247 97 |
| Expense account, - - - - - | 625 00 | Expense account, compensation of Agents, - | 5,949 31 |
| African Repository, - - - - - | 2,807 54 | African Repository, paper and printing, - | 4,871 34 |
| Donations, - - - - - | 16,750 63 | Mary Caroline Stevens, including \$1,000, Dr. | |
| Mary Caroline Stevens, freight, &c., - - | 18,117 06 | Hall's salary for 1857, and \$2,935.50 paid | |
| Legacies, - - - - - | 5,458 84 | for pig iron for permanent ballast, - - | 22,661 98 |
| Emigrants, - - - - - | 17,222 45 | Legacies, - - - - - | 300 00 |
| | | Emigrants (including balances owed for last year) | 26,380 97 |
| Total receipts, including above balances, - - | 116,810 04 | Colony of Liberia—(expenses of agents and | |
| Balances due by the Society, - - - - - | 11,304 32 | physicians in Liberia,) - - - - - | 5,318 40 |
| | | Contingent account, - - - - - | 97 19 |
| | | Office expenses—salaries of Secretaries, rent of | |
| | | office, fuel, stationery, postage, &c., - - | 5,802 08 |
| | | Interior settlement at Careysburg, - - - | 4,392 39 |
| | | Recaptives of the Echo, - - - - - | 8,636 15 |
| | | | |
| Total receipts, 61,820 19 | | Total Expenditures, including above balances, - | 96,131 23 |
| “ expenses, 61,196 57 | | Balances due to the Society, (including invoices sent | |
| | | to Liberia, of which returns have not yet | |
| | | been made,) - - - - - | 31,359 51 |
| Cash in hand, 623 62 | | Cash in hand, - - - - - | 31,983 13 |
| | | | |
| | 128,114 36 | | 128,114 36 |

The following certificates of stock, and bonds, are held by this Society at present, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz:—
Ten preferred bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for \$1,000 each; also, certificate of said Company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1854: also, certificate for one share of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company, from which the Society receives seven per centum dividend annually; also, twelve coupon bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria, Va., for \$1,000 each, which have been purchased with the \$10,000 Graham Legacy, and which are held in trust, for educational purposes in Liberia, according to the provisions of the will of the late Augustus Graham: also, four coupon bonds of the State of Virginia for \$1,000 each.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 1, 1859.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct.

D. S. GREGORY, Chairman.

Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage C.

| 1857. | | 1857. | |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| EXPENSES. | | EARNINGS. | |
| Nov. 1—Sundry bills of stores and provisions for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, | 1,932 80 | Nov. 1—Cabin passage out, - - - - - | 900 00 |
| Portage bill—or entire wages of officers and crew, - - - - - | 2,266 89 | Cabin and steerage passage on Coast and home, - - - | 1,067 19 |
| Ship chandlery, cordage, &c., - - - - - | 873 46 | Freight out, \$550, and home, \$210.63, - - - | 760 63 |
| General disbursements in U. States, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, ballasting, wood, water, coal, &c., - - - - - | 502 88 | Sundry stores and empty barrels sold on Coast, - - - | 104 33 |
| Disbursements on Coast, as fresh provisions, vegetables, Kroomen, &c., - - - - - | 373 39 | Sundry passages and freight for A. C. S.— | |
| Sundry contingent expenses incident to freight-ing, as drayage, freight, Express, &c., - - - | 167 43 | Mr. Cowan's cabin passage out, - - - | |
| Sundry bills of repairs in port, - - - - - | 133 28 | home, and on the Coast, - - - | \$250 |
| Half year's full insurance on \$40,000, - - - | 1,651 00 | 112 adult emigrants in steerage, \$35, - - - | 3,920 |
| Balance, - - - - - | 1,267 02 | 44 children, \$17.50, - - - | 770 |
| | | Freight, estimated at - - - - - | 991 |
| | | | 5,931 00 |
| | | Sundry passengers and freight for Md. State Col. Society, charged in account for advances on ship, estimated as 6 adult emigrants, at \$35, - - - | \$210 |
| | | Freight, - - - - - | 50 |
| | | | 260 00 |
| | | Passage of women home, Mrs. Farrow unpaid, - - - - - | \$45 |
| | | Ditto, Mrs. Kemp, draft on Atwell for ditto, protested, - - - - - | 100 |
| | | | 145 00 |
| | 9,168 15 | | 9,168 15 |
| | | 1858. | |
| | | April 1—By balance of gain, - - - - - | 1,267 02 |

E. & O. E.
BALTIMORE, April 30, 1858.

JAMES HALL,
Agent for the Ship.

Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage D.

| 1858. | EXPENSES. | | 1858. | EARNINGS. | |
|---|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| May 1—Provisions and stores, voyage round, for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, | 1,697 78 | | May 1—Cabin passage out, - - - - - | 435 00 | |
| Portage bill—entire wages of officers and crew, - - - - - | 2,272 96 | | Passage on Coast and home, - - - - - | 838 78 | |
| Bill of ship chandlery, cordage, &c., - - - - - | 814 87 | | Sundry freights out, - - - - - | 1,223 96 | |
| General disbursement bills, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, stevedores' labor, watching, wood, water, &c., - - - - - | 849 04 | | Ditto on Coast and home, - - - - - | 2,395 53 | |
| Ditto, on Coast, as provisions, Kroomen, ballasting, &c., - - - - - | 493 65 | | Ditto provisions and lumber sold on Coast, - - - - - | 105 75 | |
| Sundry contingent expenses, as drayage, freight, and Express charges, - - - - - | 82 68 | | | | |
| Bills for repairs by damage sustained by grounding, - - - - - | 590 96 | | Sundry passages and freights for A. C. S., viz: | | |
| Half insurance for one year on \$40,000, - - - - - | 1,651 00 | | 69 adults, at \$35, - - - - - | \$2,415 00 | |
| Balance, - - - - - | 486 49 | | 38 children, at \$17.50, - - - - - | 665 00 | |
| | | | Freight estimated at - - - - - | 860 41 | |
| | | | | <u>3,940 41</u> | |
| | <u>8,939 43</u> | | By balance of gain, - - - - - | \$486 49 | <u>8,939 43</u> |

E. & O. E.
BALTIMORE, October 31, 1858.

JAMES HALL,
Agent for the Ship.

General Summary for the year, comprising two voyages.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Expenses of Voyage C, - - - - - | 7,901 13 |
| Do. do. D, - - - - - | 8,452 94 |
| Salary as Agent of the Ship, per annum, - - - - - | 1,000 00 |
| Gain, - - - - - | 753 51 |
| | <u>\$18,107 58</u> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Earnings of Voyage C, - - - - - | 9,168 15 |
| Do. do. D, - - - - - | 8,939 43 |
| | <u>\$18,107 58</u> |

APPENDIX A.

ON the 3d of September, immediately after the slaves from the Echo were landed near Charleston, the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society appointed three of their number (Messrs. GURLEY, SAMSON, and McLAIN,) to ascertain the views of the PRESIDENT, as far as he might be pleased to communicate them, in regard to the disposal of them. He expressed his purpose to place them in Liberia, under the care of the Colonization Society. His views were reported to the Committee, and the following contract concluded with the President by the Financial Secretary:

“WASHINGTON CITY, 7th September, 1858.

“REV. WILLIAM McLAIN,

Financial Agent of the Colonization Society:

“SIR:—After our conversations on the subject, I understand you to propose that the Colonization Society, for and in consideration of the sum of forty-five thousand dollars to be paid by the Government of the United States, shall receive in Liberia from the Agent of the United States, the three hundred and odd African negroes now at Fort Sumter near Charleston, and furnish them comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, for the period of one year from the time of their landing. The Society shall also, during this period, cause the children to receive schooling; and they engage that all of these Africans, whether children or adults, shall be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. It is distinctly understood, that under no circumstances will the Government of the United States be called upon for any additional expenses above the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

“I hereby accept this proposition, so far as my constitutional competency extends, and shall recommend to Congress to make the appropriation necessary to carry it into effect. In the meantime I can advance no money to the Society, as none has been appropriated by law for this purpose.

“When you signify explicitly, in writing, on behalf of the Society, that they will in good faith carry all these engagements into effect, the contract will then be completed, and held valid and binding.

“Yours very respectfully,

“JAMES BUCHANAN.”

“COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, 8th Sept., 1858.

“TO the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

“Your favor of the 7th instant is received. You have correctly stated the proposition which I made, and I hereby engage, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, to carry into effect all the arrangements therein contained to the satisfaction of the President and for the welfare of the recaptives.

“W. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary A. C. S.*”

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Government of the Republic of Liberia, and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between the two Countries, and to regulate, by means of a convention, the communication by post between the Territories of the Republic and the British Dominions, have named for this purpose, that is to say :

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, has named Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of the said Republic for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Postmaster General of Her Britannic Majesty, has named Rowland Hill, Esq., Secretary of the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. The total amount of postage to be collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon ordinary letters, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and conveyed between the United Kingdom and Liberia, by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, British, one rate of six pence, of which five pence shall represent the British postage, and one penny the Liberian postage.

Reciprocally, the total amount of postage to be collected in the Republic of Liberia, upon ordinary letters posted in Liberia, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and conveyed between Liberia and the United Kingdom by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce British, one rate of twelve cents, United States currency, of which two cents shall represent the Liberian postage, and ten cents the British postage.

With respect to the charge upon letters above the weight of half an ounce, British, the following scale of progression shall be adopted in both countries :

For every letter above the weight of half an ounce, British, and not exceeding one ounce, two rates ;

For every letter above the weight of one ounce, British, and not exceeding two ounces, four rates ;

For every letter above the weight of two ounces, British, and not exceeding three ounces, six rates ;

And so on, two rates being added for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

The prepayment of these rates of postage shall be compulsory.

ART. 2. In exception to the concluding stipulation of Article 1, preceding, it is agreed that every letter posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon which letter an amount of postage insufficient for its prepayment has been paid, shall be forwarded to its destination provided the postage has been prepaid to the extent at least of one rate of six pence or twelve cents. Upon such letter there shall be collected, by the office which delivers it, the amount of the difference between the postage prepaid and the postage which should have been prepaid ; together with a fixed additional rate of six pence, or twelve cents as a fine.

The whole amount on the delivery of insufficiently paid letters shall be divided between the Post Offices of the two Countries, in the same proportion as the postage which is prepaid.

ART. 3. The Post Offices of the two Countries shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage which is due to each upon the letters dispatched from one office to the other.

Postal arrangement between the Republic of Liberia and Great Britain.

The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office, for all paid letters forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the sum of five pence for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The Post Office of Liberia shall further pay to the British Post Office the postage due to Great Britain for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to Liberia according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

Reciprocally, the British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia for all paid letters forwarded from the United Kingdom addressed to Liberia, the sum of one penny for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The British Post Office shall further pay to the Post Office of Liberia the postage due to Liberia for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

ART. 4. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for paid letters originating in Liberia, and transmitted by way of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, as well as for unpaid letters originating in British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, and forwarded by way of the United Kingdom, and addressed to Liberia, as follows :

1st. The sum of five pence per single letter, viz :

Four pence for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and Liberia, and one penny for the transit over the territory of the United Kingdom.

2d. The sea rate paid by the British public upon letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and British Colonies or Foreign Countries beyond sea.

3d. The Foreign or Colonial rate or rates paid by the British Post Office to the Post Office of the Foreign Countries or British Colonies to or from which the letters are forwarded.

Table A, annexed to this Convention, shows the total amounts to be accounted for by the Post Office of Liberia upon letters of this class.

ART. 5. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for every letter, not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, forwarded from a port in Liberia, by the British mail packets, to any other port on the west coast of Africa, or to any port at which those packets may touch on their voyage to and from the United Kingdom, the sum of four pence ; and for heavier letters in proportion, according to the scale laid down in Article 1, preceding.

For every Newspaper forwarded in like manner, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny.

ART. 6. The British Post Office may send registered letters, from the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia may, on its side, send registered letters, from Liberia, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A fee or additional charge, the amount of which the dispatching office shall fix, may be levied and retained in the country from which the registered letters are dispatched, but no postage, duty, or tax whatever shall be levied on the delivery of registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, or forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom.

ART. 7. The Post Office of Liberia may also send to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, registered letters addressed to the following British Colonies, viz : Malta, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the British West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, South Australia, Western Australia, Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Natal, and Mauritius.

Upon every registered letter so forwarded, the Post Office of Liberia shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of six pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office.

ART. 8. The addresses of registered letters sent from one country to the other, shall be entered, by the dispatching office, in the table which is provided for the purpose in the letter bill, with such particulars as are pointed out by the said table.

Postal arrangement between the Republic of Liberia and Great Britain.

These letters shall be tied together with a cross string, the ends of which shall be made fast to the bottom of the letter bill by means of a seal made of sealing wax.

ART. 9. Upon every British Newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office for transmission abroad, posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, a postage of one penny only shall be collected, in advance, by the British Post Office, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in Liberia.

Reciprocally, upon every Newspaper posted in Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a postage of two cents only shall be collected in advance by the Post Office of Liberia, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in the United Kingdom.

ART. 10. Upon every Newspaper originating in any British Colony or Country beyond sea, forwarded through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia; and upon every Newspaper originating in Liberia, addressed to any British Colony or Country beyond sea, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny, and, in addition, any foreign transit postage with which the Newspaper may be chargeable when conveyed by way of any Foreign Country.

ART. 11. Subject to the following conditions: book packets may be sent from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia, and *vice versa*.

1st. The postage must be prepaid, but the dispatching office may, if it thinks proper, permit a book packet, prepaid to the extent, at least, of one rate, to be forwarded to its destination. In such case the packet shall be charged with the deficiency, together with one additional rate of postage, as a fine.

2d. Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination.

3d. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further: all legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof shall be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of Literary or Artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto; but no patterns or books of patterns (unless consisting merely of paper) shall be allowed.

4th. No book packet may contain any written letter, closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter written, in any such packet, or in or upon its cover.

5th. No book packet must exceed two feet British, in length, width, or depth.

ART. 12. The postage to be collected, by the dispatching officer upon the book packets referred to in the preceding Article, shall be as follows:

1st. Upon book packets forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia—

| | |
|--|-------|
| For a packet not exceeding four oz. British, in weight..... | 3d |
| For a packet weighing above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz..... | 6d |
| For a packet weighing above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb..... | 1s 0d |
| For a packet weighing above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb..... | 1s 6d |

and so on, six pence being added for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

2d. Upon book packets forwarded from Liberia to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—

| | |
|--|---------|
| For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight..... | 6 cts. |
| For a packet weighing above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz..... | 12 cts. |

Postal arrangement between the Republic of Liberia and Great Britain.

For a packet weighing above 8 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb..... 24 cts.

For a packet weighing above 1 lb., and not exceeding 1½ lb..... 36 cts.
and so on, 12 cents being added for each additional half pound or traction of half a pound.

ART. 13. The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia, one-third of the amount of postage collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon prepaid book packets forwarded to Liberia, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office two-thirds of the amount of postage collected in Liberia upon prepaid book packets forwarded to the United Kingdom, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from the United Kingdom.

ART. 14. The British Post Office promises to use its good offices with the Post Office of the United States, in order to procure for the correspondence originating in the United States and addressed to Liberia, and *vice versa*, when forwarded through the United Kingdom, the advantage of prepayment to destination on either side.

ART. 15. Each of the mails exchanged between the Post Offices of the two Countries, shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which the dispatching office shall state the nature of the articles which the mail contains, and the amount of postage due to each office.

The office to which the mail shall be forwarded, shall acknowledge its receipt to the dispatching office by return of post.

The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in accordance with the forms B, C, and D, annexed to the present Convention.

ART. 16. Dead letters, Newspapers, and book packets, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, monthly, for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office. Letters mis-directed or mis-sent shall be reciprocally returned without delay, and letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence and returned to the country whence the letters were sent, shall, in like manner be sent back charged with the rate that would have been paid if the letters had been delivered at the first address.

ART. 17. The British Post Office shall prepare, at the end of every quarter, accounts exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence between the respective offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

After these accounts have been compared and settled by the two offices the balance shall be paid in British money, by that office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

ART. 18. The British Post Office and the Post Office of Liberia shall have power to modify, from time to time, by mutual consent, the whole of the arrangements agreed upon by the present Convention.

ART. 19. The present Convention shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and shall continue in force until one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other, one year in advance, its intention to terminate it.

ART. 20. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate, in London, the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

GERARD RALSTON, (L. S.)
ROWLAND HILL, (L. S.)

From the Annual Report of Foreign Commerce, recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of State, a document of great interest to those engaged in foreign trade, we extract the following passage from an official despatch of Consul JOHN J. FORNEY, resident at Monrovia:

"It is my opinion, that the laws of Navigation and Commerce of Liberia are conceived in the most liberal spirit, and as most of the provisions, viz: flour, hams, bacon, &c. &c., and lumber, tobacco, rum, powder, and much of the cotton goods imported into this country, are from the United States, it would appear desirable that the same liberal spirit should be manifested on the part of the Government of the United States, with all rightful and legal encouragement to this trade."

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

ART. 1. The lawful commerce of all nations is on an equal footing in the ports of the Republic.

ART. 2. Vessels arriving in harbor after sunset are bound to show their colors on the following morning after daylight, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars. It is not permitted to fire in the harbor after sunset with cannon, muskets, pistols, or other fire-arms, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to board every foreign vessel anchoring within the limits of his port, before such vessel has had any communication with the shore.

No boats shall be allowed to board vessels entering the harbor, until the Port Officer's boat has taken cognizance of the same; and all persons violating this regulation shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the President of the Republic, or the Vice President during the inability or absence of the President.

ART. 4. All foreign vessels coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, shall pay an anchorage and lighthouse duty of fifteen dollars; vessels shall be compelled to pay lighthouse duty at ports only where there is a light established and kept up; and when a vessel has paid the lawful anchorage at any one port, she shall not be held liable to pay such anchorage at any other port of the Republic during the same voyage.

ART. 5. The master of any vessel anchoring in the ports of this Republic shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his anchoring, enter his vessel at the Custom House, by exhibiting his register, or other documents in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the Customs at her departure from the port from which she may have arrived. He shall, on the entry of his vessel, exhibit to the Collector a correct manifest of the cargo on board of his vessel, furnish the Collector a copy of such manifest subscribed by the master, and certified by an oath to be administered by the Collector.

ART. 6. No goods or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel or boat, without a permit, to be obtained therefor from the Collector of the port where such goods are to be landed, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered from the master, and forfeiture of the goods so landed in each and every case. And no goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, nor after 6 o'clock post meridian.

ART. 7. No trade shall be made in harbors of this Republic between foreigners and foreigners, nor between foreigners and citizens, unless done under the immediate inspection of the Collector, or his deputy, without accounting to the Collector of the port where such trade has been made, for the duties arising on the goods so traded; any master, supercargo, or others, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each offence.

ART. 8. The Collector of each port or harbor is authorized and directed to place on board every foreign vessel coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, an Inspector, whose duty it shall be to remain on board such vessel during her stay in that port or harbor; and that it shall be the duty of such Inspector to superintend the landing of all goods, wares and merchandise:

Port Regulations of Liberia.

he shall note the marks, numbers, weight or measures, as the case may be—the contents of all casks, bales, bundles, crates, and all kinds of packages, boxes, trunks, &c., except where there is freight, and the master or supercargo cannot give the contents; in that case, the packages shall be noted, and the contents made known to the Collector, or the consignee, and he shall deliver a correct account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, &c. &c., landed under his supervision, to the Collector, immediately on his leaving such vessel or vessels. He shall not allow any goods, wares, merchandise, &c. &c., to be landed from any vessel or vessels in the port or harbor, until the master or supercargo of such vessel shall have obtained a permit from the Collector.

On rum, gin and whiskey, landed in this Republic, there shall be collected a duty of twenty-five cents on each gallon; and on brandy, wines and cordial, there shall be collected a duty of thirty-seven and a half cents on each gallon; and on ale, porter and claret there shall be collected a duty of six per cent. *ad valorem*; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the Collector or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity otherwise ascertained, and the amount of duties thereon be paid, before it goes out of the hands of the Collector.

ART. 9. No vessel shall be admitted to unlade any part of her cargo, at any other place, within the jurisdiction of this Republic, than at one of the ports of delivery established by law, to wit: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Harper—except vessels that pay an annual tax of seventy-five cents per ton; and then only under a general permit from the Collector, at such factories or trading stations for which licenses have been obtained from the Government; all goods or merchandise landed in violation of this provision, shall be forfeited, and the master, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel so landing goods or merchandise, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

ART. 10. Every captain, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel, wishing to depart, shall, having ceased landing goods, give at the Custom House at least twelve hours notice of his intention to do so, before clearance shall be granted. He shall render a just and true account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, landed from his vessel; and verify the same by oath, to be administered by the Collector. It shall be the duty of every such captain, supercargo, or commander, upon clearing his vessel, to render into the Custom House a just account of the amount of specie, and African produce, stating the kinds of produce, and quantities of each kind, as well as the names of persons who are about to take passage in his vessel. The Collector shall, after estimating and collecting the duties, grant such vessel a clearance.

ART. 11. None of a vessel's crew shall be discharged and left on shore without the permission of the local authorities, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, and such permission shall not be granted, except to Consuls, or unless the party to be discharged shall receive at least two months' pay at the time of his discharge.

ART. 12. Masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board, or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within this Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

ART. 13. All vessels engaged in the slave trade, or having any connection with the slave trade, shall not be allowed to enter the ports of this Republic; nor have any communication with the inhabitants of this Republic, except in cases of distress, when the circumstances are to be reported to the President, for his decision.

ART. 14. The Port Officer is entrusted with the execution of the preceding Regulations, and must be obeyed without delay. All masters of vessels entering the harbor, will receive from him a printed copy of the Port Regulations, for which twenty-five cents are to be paid.

Approved and ratified by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia.

W. A. JOHNSON,
Collector of Customs, Port of Monrovia,
and Harbor Master.

Table of Emigrants.

Showing the number of Emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, from each State, in the several expeditions from 1820 to 1858, inclusive.

| No. | Names of vessels. | Date of sailing. | Mass. | R. I. | Conn. | N. Y. | N. J. | Penn. | Del. | Md. | D. C. | Va. | N. C. | S. C. | Geo. | Ala. | Miss. | La. | Tenn. | Ky. | Ohio. | Ind. | Ill. | Mo. | Mich. | Iowa. | Total. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | Ship Elizabeth,..... | February.. 1820 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 33 | ... | 2 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
| 2 | Brig Nautilus,..... | February.. 1821 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| 3 | Brig Strong,..... | June..... 1822 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| 4 | Brig Oswego,..... | March..... 1823 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 24 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| 5 | Schooner Fidelity... | June..... 1823 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 6 | Ship Cyrus,..... | January... 1824 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 |
| 7 | Brig Hunter,..... | January... 1825 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 62 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| 8 | Brig Vine,..... | January... 1826 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| 9 | Ship Indian Chief... | February.. 1826 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | 126 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| 10 | Brig Doris,..... | February.. 1827 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 7 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| 11 | Brig Doris,..... | November. 1827 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 2 | 65 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 |
| 12 | Schooner Randolph. | December. 1827 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| 13 | Brig Nautilus,..... | January... 1828 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 8 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 |
| 14 | Ship Harriet,..... | January... 1829 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 2 | 125 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 |
| 15 | Brig Liberia,..... | December.. 1829 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| 16 | Brig Montgomery,... | April..... 1830 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 31 | 1 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| 17 | Schooner Carolinian. | November. 1830 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 107 |
| 18 | Brig Valador,..... | December. 1830 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 40 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 |
| 19 | Schooner Reaper,... | January... 1831 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 20 | Brig Criterion..... | July..... 1831 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| 21 | Schooner Orion..... | October.... 1831 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| 22 | Ship James Perkins. | December. 1831 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 338 |
| 23 | Schooner Crawford, | January... 1832 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| 24 | Ship Jupiter,..... | May..... 1832 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 22 | 34 | 39 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 |
| 25 | Brig American,..... | July..... 1832 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 26 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 |
| 26 | Ship Jupiter,..... | November. 1832 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| 27 | Ship Hercules,..... | December.. 1832 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 168 |
| 28 | Ship Lafayette,..... | December. 1832 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 144 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 |
| 29 | Ship Roanoke,..... | December.. 1832 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 20 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 127 |

Table of Emigrants.

APPENDIX.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS--Continued.

| No. | Names of vessels. | Date of sailing. | Mass. | Conn. | N. Y. | N. J. | Penn. | Del. | Md. | D. C. | Va. | N. C. | S. C. | Geo. | Ala. | Miss. | La. | Tenn. | Ky. | Ohio. | Ind. | Ill. | Mo. | Mich. | Iowa. | Texas. | Choc. | Cher. | Total. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 30 | Brig American,..... | March.....1833 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 31 | Brig Ajax,..... | May.....1833 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 99 | 41 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 148 |
| 32 | Sch. Margaret Mercer |1833 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 33 | Ship Jupiter..... | November. 1833 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 |
| 34 | Brig Argus..... | December. 1833 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 37 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| 35 | Ship Ninus,..... | October...1834 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 110 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 127 |
| 36 | Brig Rover..... | March.....1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 |
| 37 | Ship Louisiana..... | March.....1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 38 | Ship Indiana..... | June.....1835 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 |
| 39 | Brig Independence.. | December. 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 40 | Brig Luna,..... | March.....1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 |
| 41 | Schooner Swift..... | April.....1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| 42 | Brig Luna..... | July.....1836 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 |
| 43 | Brig Roundout,..... | December. 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| 44 | Schooner Oriental... | May.....1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| 45 | Ship Emperor..... | December. 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 |
| 46 | Sch Charlotte Harper | December. 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 47 | Barque Marine..... | January...1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 |
| 48 | Brig Mail..... | May.....1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 |
| 49 | Ship Saluda..... | February..1839 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| 50 | Ship Saluda..... | August....1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| 51 | Ship Saluda..... | February..1840 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 30 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 |
| 52 | Barque Hobart..... | September. 1840 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 53 | Brig Rudolph Groning | February..1841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 54 | Barque Union..... | May.....1841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 55 | Ship Saluda..... | October...1841 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 56 | Ship Maiiposa,..... | June.....1842 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 10 | 14 | .. | 5 | .. | 81 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 229 |
| 57 | Barque Globe,..... | December..1842 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| 58 | Barque Renown,.... | June.....1843 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 77 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| 59 | Barque Latrobe..... | November. 1843 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 60 | Brig Lime Rock.... | March.....1844 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 |
| 61 | Ship Virginia,..... | June.....1844 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |

Table of Emigrants.

Table of Emigrants.

[illegible]

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

| No. | Names of vessels. | Date of sailing. | Mass. | R. I. | Conn. | N. Y. | N. J. | Penn. | Del. | Md. | D. C. | Va. | N. C. | S. C. | Geo. | Ala. | Miss. | La. | Tenn. | Ky. | Ohio. | Ind. | Mo. | Ills. | Choc. | Cher. | Cal. | Total. |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| 100 | Barque Shirley..... | June.....1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| 101 | Barque Adeline..... | June.....1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 1 | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 |
| 102 | Ship Banshee..... | November..1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 154 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 261 |
| 103 | Barque Isla de Cuba | November..1853 | .. | .. | 4 | 16 | 1 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 |
| 104 | Brig Gen'l Pierce... | December..1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 56 | 15 | .. | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 163 |
| 105 | Ship Sophia Walker. | May.....1854 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122 | 15 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 28 | 44 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 252 | |
| 106 | Brig Harp..... | June.....1854 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | |
| 107 | Bark Estelle..... | Oct.....1854 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | |
| 108 | Ship Euphrasia..... | Nov.....1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 151 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168 | |
| 109 | Brig Gen. Pierce.... | Dec.....1854 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | |
| 110 | Bark Cora..... | May.....1855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 | |
| 111 | Bark Cora..... | Nov.....1855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | |
| 112 | Bark Lamartine..... | Dec.....1855 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | |
| 113 | Ship Elvira Owen... | May.....1856 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 57 | 41 | .. | 85 | 2 | 14 | .. | 42 | 67 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 321 | |
| 114 | Ship M. C. Stevens. | Dec.....1856 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 103 | 13 | .. | 56 | 3 | 1 | .. | 13 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 217 | |
| 115 | Ship M. C. Stevens. | May.....1857 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 125 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 23 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 207 | |
| 116 | Ship M. C. Stevens. | December..1857 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | 117 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 163 | |
| 117 | Brig G. T. Ackerly. | January...1858 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| 118 | Ship M. C. Stevens. | May.....1858 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 63 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 108 | |
| 119 | Bark Morgan..... |1858 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | |
| 120 | Ship M. C. Stevens. | November..1858 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | |
| 121 | Bark Homer..... | December..1858 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| | U. S. Steam'r Niagara | September..1858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | |

Recapitulation.

Mass.....54 New Jersey..35 D. C.....104 Georgia...1037 Tennessee...697 Illinois.....38 Texas.....16 California...1
 R. Island....36 Penn.....183 Virginia...3464 Alabama...105 Kentucky...657 Missouri....83 Choctaw N...7
 Conn.....46 Delaware....5 N. Carolina 1354 Mississippi. 536 Ohio.....55 Michigan....1 Cherokee N...1 Total...10,039
 New York..212 Maryland..552 S. Carolina. 418 Louisiana...261 Indiana.....78 Iowa.....3

Number born free, 3,763; Number purchased their freedom, 344; Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, 5,726;
 Number liberated Africans sent by U. S. Government, 1,244.

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 1,000) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the colony of "Maryland in Liberia"